ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1877.

VOL XXXVI.--NUMBER 195

CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpoo cotton, 6 1-16d. Memphis cotton, 10 3-4c. New

Orleans cotton, 10 7-8c. New York cotton, 11 7-16c. New York gold, 105 3-8. WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, August 17, 1 8.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, north east to southeast winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, and stationary or falling ba-

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY, WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMT, | THURSDAY, August 16, 1877, 10:08 p.m. Bar, Ther. Dir. | Force. | Weath S.E. Gentle. Fair.
S. Gentle. Clear.
N.E. Light. Clear.
S.W. Light. Clear.
N.W. Light. Clear.
S.W. Gentle.
N. Light. Clear.
Clear.
Calm. Calm. Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Serge THE MEANEST

Stab Yet Aimed at Memphis by the St. Louis Press-Great Centers of Population and Trade on Paper.

Every Town and City in the Mississippi Valley has a Future Bave Memphis, so says the St. Louis

the trade centers of the country: "Any one-who will take an extended railroad map of the United States will see at a glance that there are definite and well-grounded principles governing the locations of trade centers, and that towns grow up into cities, and cities attain positions of great magnitude in accordance with these principles. Geographical positions of States have something to do with a commanding and absorbing trade unless another auxiliary is added, and enters. If we look through the interior of the country, we will find the illustration and truth of the theory. The trade centers of the west are St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Kansas City. Other points would be but for the conguity of rival cities. Thus, St. Paul and diuneapolis together would make one. To-edo would be but for the nearness of Detroit, andusky and Cleveland. Louisville would e but that it is overshadowed by Cincinnati, which only needs a southern outlet by rail to h greater magnitude than it now the future trade centers, destined, according to these principles, to maintain a position of great commercial importance. It has all inations necessary, and the only obcle in its way is the proximity to Memphis, nd what seems to us a disposition to concede upremacy to that city, instead of standurces. As between the two, Little Rock has greatly the advantage in location and general surroundings. The State of Arkan-sas, of which it is the capital and geographic center, abounds in varied resources. Washed ong its entire eastern shore by the Missis i. The Arkansas river intersects from east to west, and is navi-

Besides this, White and Black rivers drain the northeastern portion, Quachita through the center of the southern part, and led civer passes in and through the southon. All these streams are navigable, and their alluvial bottoms comprise a body of cotton lands unsurpassed in the south. The northern and western portions of the state are well adapted to grain and stockraising, her hills are rich with deposits of coal, iron and lead; she has abundant supes of granite and stone for building puran unlimited amount of timber. dded to all this, the Iron Mountain road, he great thoroughfare of southwestern trade. traverses the State diagonally from northeast intersecting all its navigable and places Little Rock on what nust be the great southern transcontinental ne from the Pacific to the eastern outlets of trade on the Atlantic. The advantages of outlet, both north and south, afforded by this road alone are sufficient to enable Little Rock to attain a leading position as a trade center. The Iron Mountain road, as is run more the interest of development and trade extension than in that of mere return on the invested capital. The road and its branches have steadily been pushed for-ward in the face of unwonted depressions in

ismess and an almost total lack of return to its stockholders. It has largely benefited the State of Arkansus, and has given Little Rock the opportunity of reaching a high plane al-ready among northern cities. There is nothng but her own supineness and a disposition o succumb to the pretensions of her local rial, Memphis, that can prevent her becomprobability, next to St. Louis, the very greatest in the southwest. The location, the climate, the health, the surrounding resources, all point with inevitable certainty to this re-If she permits herself to be drawn into an alliance with Memphis she must remain anting, one of which is a healthy location dese centers go in a great measure by ates, and Nashville is the point indicated Tennessee, as Atlanta in Georgia, Vicks-Mississippi, with the completion of

We have no desire to detract-if we could and we cannot-from the merits of Little Rock. It is a center—a trade as well as poto belittle Memphis, or detract from her mer-it as the only great trude center in the Mississippi valley, almost equidistant between St. Louis on the north and New Orleans on the south. We therefore ask that our co-tempory of Little Rock will note the real purpose the St. Louis Journal had in view, and while accepting all that is favorable to the city and people it so ably represents, do us the justice to point out the injustice this article inflicts upon the people and city of

Freuch Election News. Paris, August 16 .- Emile Ollivier has solicited government patronage as a candidate in the department of Var, but has been refased. Lemercier, formerly a Bousparint prefect, runs against him.

Address of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Mississippi-Contrast between Democratic and Republican Management of the State.

POLITICAL.

Advice to the Party to Stand Firm and Resist the Blandishments of the Independents and Radicals-Platform of the Virginia Demoerats-The Party Must be Strengthened and

We invite the particular attention of Mississippi readers to the following: Address of the Democratic State Ex-

The undersigned were selected by the Democratic State convention to serve as the State executive committee of the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi, and it is their duty, as well as pleasure, to congratulate the friends of reform upon the auspicious result of their deliberations, and to address them in reference to the political campaign upon which they are entering. The convention was numerously attended. It was fresh from the people and thoroughly representative. Its members were animated by a singleness of purpose to advance the welfare of the State, and in good faith to carry out the reforms which had been instituted under Democratic administration, pursuant to the popular We were surprised to find in the Little Rock Gazette, of Tuesday last, the following article, evidently aimed at Memphis over the shoulders of our neighbor; copied, too, with comments which indicate, coupled with what follows, if not an unfriendly feeling, one that leans away from Memphis and to the declared enemy not only of our city but Arkansas. We ask our merchants especially to read it:

As A TRADE CENTER.

Under the head of "The Theory of Trade Centers," the St. Louis Daily Journal, in the following excellent and well-timed article, considers the advantages, eligibility, and future prospects of Little Rock to rank among the trade centers of the country: "Any one who will take an extended railroad map of

THE PLATFORM adopted by the convention is expressive of the aims of our party, and presents a creed which will defy criticism and excite the admiration of the advocates of constitutional liberty. The friends of reform who in 1875 enlisted in the crusade against incompetency and corruption in the State administration, and by mutual concessions to settle item have absolute to the people of Virginia from an active, thorough and efficient conservative organization, representing and expressing the views of all classes and conditions; that in order to continue to enjoy such benefits, all good citizens should strive to strengthen and preserve that organization, and by mutual concessions to settle also facilities for transportation by the true of the richness of tributations and congratulation. Thus far their labors have been rewarded with signal success in the redemption of the promises which they have made. They have introduced economy and belook through the interior of ry, we will find the illustration of the theory. Centers of the west are Chicago, Cincinnati and Kansas

TAXES HAVE BEEN REDUCED one-half in the State and county administra tions, and there has been a corresponding re duction in expenditures, while at the same time the efficiency of every branch of the public service has been improved. The State tax, including teachers' fund, in 1874, was fourteen mills on the dollar. In 1875 it was nine and one-fourth mills. In 1876, the first year of Democratic rule, it was six and one-half mills, and in 1877 it is five mills. In his annual report of January 1, 1874, the auditor of public accounts thus described the condition of the State finances under Republican

Upon the perusal of the reports of this office for the past three years—and the one now before you—it will be seen that in no single instance have the re-celpts proper reached the expenditures in any year; but, on the contrary, the latter have far exceeded the former, and a debt of considerable magnitude has been accumulating year after year, etc. Contrast this picture with the following ex-

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION year after the commencement of Democratic rule. We quote from the auditor's report of

that date:

A reference to the tables of documents "A" and "B" will show that while the receipts for the past year are much leas than for the year previous, the disbursements have been correspondingly less. Taxes have been materially reduced, and receipts have fallen below the year previous; but notwithstanding this there is a large excess in receipts over disbursements.

The statement shows the financial condition of the State to be very flattering to the wisdom displayed by your honorable body (the Democratic legislature) at the lisst session.

The bonds and warrants of the State are at par, with currency in the treasury to meet all present demands. Our State has entered upon a career of prosperity well calculated to cheer the hearts of the despondent, encourage the hopes of the patriotic, and give fresh impetus to all her material interests.

The following exhibit, furnished by the auditor of public accounts, will show the progress that has been made in retrenching the expenditures of the State government:

1874.

Expenditures for ordinary purposes. \$1,090,869 58 sements 1875. rest on school fund, etc. Expenditures for ordinary purposes \$1,064.882.45

1876.
Democratic rule.
Expenditures for ordinary purposes of State government.... CHECK ON EXTRAVAGANCE. It was in view of the check upon extravagance and the salutary reforms which had been inaugurated, that the head of the financial department of our State government presented the cheering report embodied in the extracts above quoted. In other respects, there is abundant reason for rejoicing in the establishment of Democratic ascendency in our State government. Obedience to law is the rule and crime the exception. There is no rebellion against constituted authority. Capital and labor each feels its dependence upon the other, they have coltivated relations of mutual confidence and good will. While communities in other portions of the Union communities in other portions of the Union which have uninterruptedly enjoyed the blessed privilege of being governed by agents of their own choice, have been torn by dissensions between classes, and their conflicts have been marked by the lurid flames of property devoted to destruction—the shedding of blood, in which the innocent and could be a sufficient the sufficient the sufficient the sufficient that the sufficient the sufficient that the sufficient the sufficient that the suffic

guilty have been, alike, the sufferers—the suspension of business—the dethronement of law, and all the ills that attend the rule of

actuated and inspirited, Little Rock has a great destiny before her, and, in the accomplishment of it, St. Louis bids her a God-fits of just laws, executed with impartial

hand, are assured THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY stands pledged to continue the reforms so au-Rock. It is a center—a trade as well as political center—a handsomely laid out and well-built city, most eligibly situated, and having a population linked to us by closer bonds than those of mere money or commerce. But we protest against any attempt merce. But we protest against any attempt states pleaged to continue the reforms so adspiciously begun. To this end it must present the express, was instantly kined, and overge Major, fireman, was fatally injured. Several passengers were slightly injured.

Surveits organization. The discipline necessary to concerted action, in the choice of public agents, must be enforced. The Republican party has disbanded, ostensibly; but DAYTON, O., August 16.—Daniel Barnhart, ts leaders have made no secret of their hope that the Democratic party will destroy itself | years old, committed suicide this morning by that the Democratic party will destroy itself by its own dissensions, and thus pave the way for the re-establishment of Republican rule with its attendant horrors in this State. They are inviting so-called "independent" movements, and holding out tempting offers of support to the disappointed and disaffected. Independence of the Democratic organization is Republicanism in disguise. It is an attempt to strike down the party which bears the standard of reform, and to restore, under the standard of reform, and to restore, under | 16th to the number of seventy, aggregating a specious garb, the rule of the party for the overthrow of which the good men of the State united in the exciting contests of the last two gers announce that all claims will be paid at years. The motives which have hitherto im- maturity. pelled the umon of t . latter still exist, and we address this ap al to the people of the London, August 15: William Longman, a State in the conflicte hat they will respond well-known London publisher, is dead.

with their votes approximating unanimity for the Democratic ticket at the coming election. E. BARWSDALE, Chairman. JACKBON, August 4, 1877.

The Virginia Platform. The following is the full text of the plat-form adopted by the Democratic State con-vention, of Virginia: WHEREAS, The good people of the State of Virginia, represented by the Conservative party, have been greatly concerned and agitated by representations and misrepresentations as to what would be the probable action of this convention upon the subject of the State debt, and it has become vitally important to the presentation of the integrity and

State debt, and it has become vitally impor-tant to the preservation of the integrity and harmony of the party that an authoritative expression of opinion should be promulgated upon that question; and, whereas, the future welfare, power and prosperity of this com-monwealth depend upon the continued ex-istence and cohesion of the Conservative party; now, therefore, be it resolved by the Conservative party of Virginia, in convention assembled—

First—While the Conservative party, true to the past glorious history of Virginia, and proud of her good name and fame among the nations of the earth; would scorn to repudiate nations of the earth; would scorn to repudiate her just obligations, and are resolved to preserve inviolate the public faith and credit, yet we cannot but view with concern and anxiety the accumulation of our financial difficulties and the increasing weight of our public debt. We, therefore, earnestly urge upon the legislative and executive branches of the government the importance of using all just and honorable means of bringing about an adjustment of the obligations of the commonwealth which will bring the payment of interest upon our indebtedness within the resources of the State derived from the present rate of tax-State derived from the present rate of tax-ation, and do equal justice to all classes of

our creditors.

Second—That every effort should be used by the legislative department of the State to reduce the expenditures of the government, and return to the methods of frugality, economy and moderation practiced by our forefathers and approved by former generations of Virginians, even in the palmiest days of our pressperity.

of our prosperity.

Third—That in the approaching election of members of the legislature it is earnestly recommended by the convention that the people shall elect their representatives with a view to their wisdom and integrity, and their abili-ty to deal with the difficulties presented by the financial situation of the commonwealth.

Fourth—That our past experience demonstrates the great benefit resulting to the people of Virginia from an active, thorough and efficient conservative organization, represent-

Still Lead Freedman's Bureau Howard -Gibbon at Deer Lodge-Bodies Brought in.

HELENA, MONTANA, August 16 .- The VIRGINIA, MONT., August 15. The news from Bannock, just received says that the scouting party has just returned bringing with them the bodies of Montague, James Smith, Flynn and Farnsworth. There are more expected to come. The Indians were thirty-five miles south of Bannock yeserday morning; had taken all the horses on the upper Horse prairie, and were moving

General Gibbons arrived at ten o'clock this norning, accompanied by Lieutenant Jacobs. who did not go the front, and also by a number of ladies, who desired to give the hero of Big Hole Pass a hearty reception. The general is feeling excellent, but a little stiff from his wounds.

VIRGINIA, MONT., August 15. General Howard's command arrived at Bannock on the night of the fourteenth; would leave for Horse prairie in the morning. All the Chinamen of Horse prairie are missing, supposed to be killed. The rear-guard of the Indians were still on the Horse prairie.

While six officers of the German army are ccompanying the Russian staff, not one is ollowing the operations on the Turkish side. There are, however, a number of former Prussian officers who have embraced the sul-tan's service. Mehemet Ali, of Magdebrua, is the commander of the main Turkish army at Shumla. Blum Pasha, after serving in the Prussian army with distinction, went to Tur-key thirty years ago, and despite many intrigues, rose to very high rank. He now commands at Varna, after having recently been employed in strengthening the defensive power of the quadrilateral fortresses. Next to him in rank and influence stands Reschid with them the ceremonies of this day. Pasha, a son of a Lutheran minister named Streckey, yet remembered among his old comrades of the Prussian artillery as a very gifted and good-natured, but somewhat disan evaluations.

friends, who soon obtained for him an inferior post in the Turkish army, from which he has

said that twenty new clubs have been organized in the vicinity of Pittsburg during the past few days, and around Pottsville a similar activity is perceptible, Mr. Francis W. Hughes being, as usual, at the head of the disturbance. At a recent meeting Hughes old the crowd of laborers that the hard times vere due to bad financial legislation, and that ion of the people to rise above party, to appeal to congress, and exert an action and influence that cannot be ignored by that body.

We must have an increase of the medium of exchange, or fail." This is the cheapest sort of demagogueism, but the audience greeted it with yells of delight. There are indications in other States than Pennsylvania that the workingers will constitute a voting elections. the workingmen will constitute a voting ele-ment this fall which the regular parties will

PITTSBURG, August 16 .- An express train on the southwest branch of the Pennsylvania railroad collided with the pay car train about one mile south of Uniontown, at five o'clock

an old man, claiming to be over one hundred

BENNINGTON.

Publish Wance

The Green Mountain Boys Celebrate with Enthusiasm One of the Great and Most Decisive Battles of the Revolutionary War.

Arrival and Reception of the President-"I Like You, Personally, but Damn Your Policy" is the Greeting He Received from a Local Politician.

Brand and Imposing Procession-Review by the President-Evarts's Introduction of the Modern "Mollie Stark" -Speeches by Hayes and the Members of His Cabinet.

Bennington, Vt. August 16.—The scene in the neighborhood of this village last night and this morning suggested the spectacle presented by the outskirts of Chicago the day after the great fire. Hastily constructed temporary structures for the accommodation of strangers appear on every hand. Farmers with their familes, who had driven in from some considerable distance, camped out. In many places camp-fires of hoops and fires built by private parties for the preparation of out-door meals lit up the landscape last night for a considerable distance. The guests were quartered on the grounds of the hospitwere quartered on the grounds of the hospitable farmers of that region for miles around, and many found lodgings in barns and woodsheds. President Hayes, Secretaries Evarts sheds. President Hayes, Secretaries Evarts and M'Crary, Attorney-General Devens, Postmaster-General Key and Birchard Hayes, Mrs. Hayes and Miss Foote passed the night at the villa of Rev. Dr. Tibbitts, four rules from the village of Bennington. After breakfast Governor Fairbanks arrived. About ten o'clock the President and party were driven to Bennington center, at which point the First regiment of the National Guard of Vermont was drawn up to receive the President.

dent and escort him to the position assigned TO-DAY'S PROCESSION excites even more enthusiasm than yesterday's; it is larger, and the presence of the President imparts special eclat. The proslight inclination of the head, and did not appear to encourage exuberant manifestations, by frequent and conspicuous bowing, as in yesterday's procession. The crowd was thicker at the grand arch, where the cheers were fairly deafening, and a number of bou-quets were thrown into the Presidential car-There was a slight delay on Main

ermont was drawn up to receive the Presi-

street, of which several persons availed them-selves to run up to the President's carriage and shake hands. One of these, a prominent local politician, remarked: "I like you, per-sonally, Mr. President; but darn your policy." To which Mr. Hayes good-naturedly replied: "Come, now, no politics to day." There was "Come, now, no politics to-day." There was a profuse display of ladies' handkerchiefs at hour, and was over several miles long, containing fully eight thousand people, and was witnessed by over forty thousand people. The principal feature of the parade was the presence of the President and the accompany-

ng members of his cabinet. His reception in Vermont, and ride in the procession, has partaken of a triumphal nature; enthusiasm ran wild, and the deafening cheers from the assembled thousands greeted him in a continued roll along the route. At one point several bouquets were thrown in the President's carriage. When the procession arrived at the centennial fields it passed in review before the President, Mrs. Hayes and the cabinet.
The President made a few brief remarks, in which he congratulated Vermont upon the felicitous beginning and progress of this centennial occasion, and referred to the evident interest taken in her hundredth anniversary of two prominent events by the visiting offi-cials of sister States, the military, and the housands present. This sentiment was sec-

onded by Secretary Evarts. Secretary M'Crary then introduced Mrs Hayes very happily as President Hayes's Molly Stark. Great enthusiasm was kindled by these expressions. After the review, the exercises of the day commenced with prayer, after which the address of welcome was deivered. President Bartlett's oration followed, and William Cullen Bryant's poem was read. President Hayes was then loudly called for, and spoke as follows:

"LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—I need not to say to you that I am grateful for this greeting. I am greatly obliged to those who had charge of this celebration for their cour-

comrades of the Prussian artillery as a very gifted and good-natured, but somewhat dissolute fellow. When quite a young officer he became so involved in debt as to be unable to meet his obligations, and was therefore obliged to throw up his commission. Moltke recommended him to some of his Turkish friends, who soon obtained for him an inferior. and from New Hampshire were here. [Applause.] But more touching than all the long procession were the vet-The Greenback party in Pennsylvania is making a vigorous effort to rouse the dicontented laborers into an alliance with it. It is said that twenty new clubs have been alliance with it. out the world forever possible. [Applause.] And what eye was not dimmed as we saw proudly marching with his comrades that naimed soldier walking with his crutch. dear friends, I must not detain you. I recognize that among the pages of speeches to which we have listened, packed full as each page was of very interesting matter, touching on that great event of one hundred years ago; that no one page was more valuable than this, and one hundred years ago it was a meritorious agt to be a "minute man" to

meritorious act to be a 'minute man,' to fight in the cause of independence. Is there not some merit in my becoming a minute Secretaries Evarts and Key and Attorney General Devens each said a few words, at the conclusion of which the banquet was

her road west, Shreveport in Louisiana, Dallas in Texas, etc. We trust we have made our ideas clear on this subject to convince our neighbors in Arkanasa, and the people of Little Rock especially, where their true and vital interests lie. They should be their own choice, fully able to preserve the peace and execute the laws. They are conscious that as long as they are permitted to enjoy the right of self-government the State will not present the humilating spectacle of a commonwealth appealing to the United States, should they accept the place of commercial vasualgae and inferiority where they have the capacity and appliances for absolute control. The success which they have hitherto deserved they should still more completely command, and follow the lead and example which St. Louis, of all western cities, has given—

St. Louis, of all western cities, has given—

have pursued the tenor of their way, content of their way, content of a State government of their way, content of a State government of their way, content of the preserve the peace and execute the laws. They are permitted to preserve the peace and execute the laws. They are permitted to enjoy the right of self-government the State will not present the humilating spectacle of a commonwealth appealing to the United States. The contrast presented by the peaceful attitude of Mississippi with the violent disorder prevalent in other States which have boasted their reverence for law and order cannot fail to attract to her borders laboring people who desire to better their band, which led to the shooting to-night.

Rollored Man Shoots his Wife to Death in Church.

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Colored Man Shoots his Wife to Death in Church.

**Colored Man Shoots his Wife that he has not merely satisfied the promises of his friends, but has disarmed the criticism and hostility of his enemies. [Applause.] I give you, therefore, as the first sentiment appropriate to this occasion and the nearest to your hearts, not the health of the President appropriate to the sentiment app dent of the United States, but health and a long life to Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States."

The President's response "MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLE-MEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS-I would be glad to be able to fitly thank my friends of Vermont for the kind way they have received these sentiments, but I find that I am unable to appropriately thank you, and without further words I will take my seat." The health of Queen Victoria was responded to by Secretary Evarts, and addresses were made by Governor Prescott, of New Hamp-shire, Governor Fairbanks, Senator Ed-munds, Postmaster-General Key, Attorney-General Devens, Senator Morrill and others.

TURKEY.

The Greek Volunteer Movement Means Something-Marching and Countermarching by both Belligerents-The Sanitary Condition of the Russian Army Horrible.

The Siege of Nicsies Raised-Turkey Calls all Her Men to Arms-The Egyptian Contingent as Seen by a Memphis Correspondent -Frighful Cruelties.

Mutilations of Men, Women and Children -A Chapter of Sickening Horrors-Unnamable Indignities Perpetrated by the Turks

Alexandria. THE GREEK VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT. ALEXANDRIA, August 16 .- The Greek volunteer movement is increasing. A further detachment of one hundred and twenty started yesterday for Greece. The authorities have detained sixty volunteers intending to leave, on the ground of their being subjects

Erzeroum THE RUMORED ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS " CONTRADICTED. ERZEROUM, August 16.—The reports that the Russians are advancing from Ardahan on Olti are unfounded. There are only six bat-talions, two batteries and one regiment of cavalry at Ardahan; four battalions detached from that direction are now encamped at

tional guards for protection and internal se-MOVEMENTS AND COUNTER-MOVEMENTS. LONDON, August 16 .- There have been numerous arrests in Gallicia, in consequence of the secret enlistment of volunteers to serve against Russia in Poland and Turkey.

In the Balkans fragments of General Gourko's corps are intrenching in Shipka pass. The Eighth corps, appointed to sup-port them, is between Selvi, Brenova and Tirnova. A division of the Eleventh corps occupies Koyarowitz, and against these troops, which form the bulk of the Russian forces in western Bulgaria, a Turkish army forces in western Bulgaria, a Turkish army corps is steadily advancing from Shumla, by way of Osman Bazar. Suleiman Pasha, too, with a portion of his army, is advancing in the direction of Elena, and some of Osman's men are marching from Lovatz. The Russian reinforcements are more than counter-balanced by the troops which the Turks are receiving from Asia. The sanitary condition of the Russians is so much worse than that of the Turks that the gaps occasioned by

sickness among the former almost establish an equilibrium of forces. THE SIEGE OF NICSICS RAISED The prince of Montenegro has been obliged to raise the siege of Nicsics, to march against the Turkish troops who are endeavor-

LETTER OF A MEMPHIAN MIDSHIPMAN IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY. We are permitted by the brother of the writer to publish the following short but very interesting letter on Turkish affairs, which will, no doubt, be read with interest as a contribution from one who is in a way to

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—We left Smyrna on the seventh, and got here on the ninth. Passed the formidable English fleet anchored in Besika bay, at the mouth of the Dardanelles. The Turks have fortified the Dardanelles very materially since I was up here last September. At Chanak, about half way up, the Dardanelles are about threequarters of a mile wide, and here the Turks have constructed three water-batteries on side, and planted the channel full of torpedoes; however, that would no more stop a determined commander with a fleet than the forts and torpedoes did Farragut at New Orleans and Mobile. Here, for three or four days after our arrival, the Ziebecks and Bashi-Bazouks came in by thousands; but I think the Turkish government has drafted all the troops they can get hold of, for they certainly need them now. Four days ago an Egyptian cavalry regiment came in on five transports, convoyed by two iron-clads. They steamed up the Bosporus to the Black sea, probably to Varna, where Prince Hassan, the khedive's son, is with the rest of the Egyptian contin gent. They are fine-looking and well-dressed troops, and well-disciplined, thanks to the efforts of the American officers in the khe-dive's service, of whom Generals Stone and Loring are the chief. But I do not think that the Arab fights as well as the Turk; however,

the latter does not appear to be doing much now. It is almost a game of hide-and-seek, the Turk retiring before the Russian; how-ever. I think the fault is with the officers. The Turkish soldier is patient, strong, gets very little to eat and no pay. If the officers were half as good, the Russian would not be carrying everything before him so easily. Hobart Pasha, the English commander-in-chief of the Turkish navy, is not doing as much execution with his splendid fleet of iron-clads-the third in the world-as I expected. In the harbor there are now six ironclads and seven transports that have just

vision and coal, and will go to the Black sea. Something important is about to take place. The Russians have forced the second line of defense-the Balkans-and I think they wil now make tracks for this place. Transports full of emigrants from ports on the Black sea come in every day. We hear of frightful cruelties committed by both Turks and Russians, but can't believe them all. A great many of the Europeans here have sent their families away to Europe, and others are following. I suppose you now know that Engage lowing. I suppose you now know that England will not fight for the Turk. I have thought so from the beginning. WHAT MME. BLAVATSKY HAS HEARD DI-

RECT FROM THE FRONT.

To the Editor of the New York World:

SIR-The Sublime Porte has had the sub lime effrontery to ask the American people to execrate Russian barbarity. It appeals for sympathy on behalf of helpless Turkish subjects at the seat of war. With the memories of Bulgaria and Serbia still fresh, this seems the climax of daring hypocraty. Barely a few months are the reserve of Mr. Schweler and months ago the reports of Mr Schuyler, and other impartial observers of the atrocities of Bashi-Bazouks, sent a thrill of horror through the world. Perpetrated under official sanction, they aroused the indignation of all who had hearts to feel. In to-day's paper I read another account of pretended Russian cruelties, and your able and just comments upon the same. Permit one who is perhaps in a better position than any other private person here to know what is taking place at the front, to inform you of certain facts derived from authentic sources. Besides receiving daily papers from St. Petersburg, Moscow, Tiflis and Odessa, I have an uncle, a cousin and a nephew in active service, and nearly every steamer brings me accounts of military movements from eye-witnesses. My cousin and nephew have taken part in all the bloody engagements in Turkish Armenia up to the

town of about two hundred houses, which lies three or four hours distant from Sistova. The sight which met our eyes made the blood of sight which met our eyes made the blood of every Russian soldier run cold, hardened though he is to such scenes. On the principal street of the deserted town were placed in rows one hundred and forty-beheaded bodies of men, women and children. The heads of of men, women and children. The heads of these unfortunates were tastefully piled up in a pyramid in the middle of the street. Among the smoking ruins of every house we found half-burned corpses, fearfully mutilated. We caught a Terkish soldier, and to our questions he reluctantly confessed that their chiefs had given orders not to leave a christian place, however small, before burning it and putting to death every man, woman and child." On the first day the Danube was crossed some foreign correspondents, among them that of

foreign correspondents, among them that of the Cologne Gazette, saw several bodies of Russian soldiers whose noses, ears, hands, etc., had been cut off, while the genital organs had been stuffed into the mouths of the corpses. Later three bodies of christian women were found—a mother and two daughters—whose condition make one almost drop the pen in borrer of the thought. drop the pen in horror of the thought. Entirely nude, split open from below to the navel, their heads cut off; the wrists of each corpse were tied together with strips of skin and flesh flayed from the shoulder down, and and flesh flayed from the shoulder down, and
the corpses of these three martyrs were similarly bound to each other by long ribbons of
flesh dissected from their thighs. It is a common thing for wounded Turks to allure Russian soldiers and members of the sanitary
corps to their assistance, and as they bend
over them, to kill with a revolver or dagger
these who would relieve them. A case like

those who would relieve them. A case like this occurred under the eye of one of my cor-respondents in Turkish Armenia, and was in all the Russian papers. A sergeant's assistant (a sanitary) was dispatched under such circumstances; thereupon a soldier standing by killed the assassin. H. P. BLAVATSKY. KURDS.

ATROCITIES OF THE CIRCASSIANS AND Erzeroum correspondence of the London News: As regards the christians of the prov-ince of Van, every day brings us fresh details of atrocities which rival, if they do not sur pass, the doings in Bulgaria. Violation of female children of a tender age, wholesale pillage of villages, deliberate torture and mutilation of both sexes, are tales which have become hideously familiar to our ears. Did Constantinople.

ALL HITHERTO EXONERATED CALLED TO ARMS.

Constantinople, August 16.—An imperial decree calls to arms all hitherto exonerated. Those who have already served, but not yet attained their fortieth year, will be divided into national guards, who may ultimately be sent to the seat of war, and national guards for protection and internal second hideously familiar to our ears. Did I not fear to expose to the wrath of the misdoers the persons who have furnished me with the details, I would give authority for my worst statement that unprejudiced persons could not hesitate to believe. Perhaps one of the most eloquent facts I could adduce as to the terrorism wrought by the irregulars is that the authorities counsel every stranger to take with him on the shortest journey a guard of zaptichs, lest the Kurds or the Circassians should meet him on the road. Of cassians should meet him on the road. Of to the population of Armenia from Kars t Trezibond. I do not pretend for a momen plore the excesses of the great bulk of their companions, and who would, if possible, re-strain their misdoings; but their wishes are in vain. Even the military authority is unable to effect this, if it tried to do so By nature the Circassian is a hardy and auda cious soldier. Years of strife in the Caucast compatible with civilized usages. In exile, along the frontier of Greece and the plains of the Danube, he has been the petted protege of the Ottoman government, and the habits, excusable, perhaps, in his own country, while fighting an invader, he has begun to conside as his inalienable right to practice. In hi capacity as volunteer in the Turkish army h

takes fresh liberties, and the result is sad contemplate. Still, there is some germ good underlying all this, and though the Cir-cassian is no match for the more disciplined Cossack, at bottom he is brave enough, and in other hands and under different manage ment would be a capital soldier. Kurd it is different. A troop of Kurd horsemen, with their barbarous horse-trappings, hair-tufted lances and wild gestures, might easily be mistaken for a detachment of Comanche or Sioux Indians. The sausage nose and crocodile eye, the bloated face, seamed with lines of brutal sensuality, bespeak the

unmitigated savage, without a single trace of those barbarous virtues which often more than half redeem the child of nature in his wild extravagances. There is a chivalry which naturally belongs to most savage races. It is totally absent in the hordes which dwell beyond the Araxes, and the unhappy Armenian christians of the prov-ince of Van can testify by their hacked limbs and powder-blown cheeks that to be a sub-ject of the sultan is no protection from such neighbors when atrocities can be practiced with impunity. The Ottoman governmen has armed and commissioned tribes whos ordinary avocation is plunder. The summer

months permit a scanty existence among the mountains while the pasturage is green. The remainder of the year, blackmail, exacted from the villagers of the plains and from the Persian caravans, affords subsistence for these robbers by nature. The cause of "Islam i danger" may excuse many extreme measure in the eyes that turn toward Mecca, but at a juncture like this, while Turkey seeks to re-deem a past forfeited before civilized Europe, it has done ill to let loose upon her most peaceful and industrious subjects a race whose very existence is a blot upon the es

cutcheon of the empire. MARRIED.

ALLEN-THOMPSON-In Tuscumbia, Ala., Mr.

D. ALLEN and Miss Julia Thompson. Assignee's Sale. THE entire stock of Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Fix-tures, etc., will be sold out between this and the first of September, the lease expiring on that lay. Cash customers will do well to call at once while the stock is complete.. S. VENDIG, Assignee for S. Kaufman & Bro., 272 Front st.

FORT PICKERING BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION NEW SERIES.

CUBSCRIPTIONS of stock to the Third Series in this Association will be received by the following persons:

L. B. Eaton, R. E. Lee, W. I. Cole, Lewis Erb. Geo.
Rubsch, C. B. Ryan, Theo. Krekel, W. L. Marsh, and
at Fourth National Bank.

The first call for payments on this new series will
be made on the second Tuesday in September.

L. B. EATON, President.

W. L. Marss, Secretary.

Change of Firm.

VM. MILLER, the pioneer Boot and Shoe manufacturer and dealer, has opened, in ad-on to his Shoe store, a HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM. Martin Cohen's old stand, 219 Main street, next door to his old stand, and has also opened with a splendid new stock of Hats and Cups, fresh new styles and nobby goods. He retains the services of the former occupant, Martin Cohen, the practical hatter, who will wait upon his customers as of yore.

WM. MILLER,
219 and 221 Main street.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL No. 352 Poplar Street, Memphis,

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, under the charge of the Sisters of St. fary (Episcopal). The fifth annual session Begins Monday, September 17th. For circulars, etc., apply to the Sister Superior. References—The Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New Yors; The Bt. Rev. C. T. Quintard, Bishop of Ten-nessee, and the Reverend clergy of Memphis.

PUBLIC SALE OF NICE SUBURBAN

Sale made for Division among Lega tees-Positive and Peremptory Sale, for Cash.

We will sell, at public outery, for eash,

shire, Governor Fairbanks, Senator Edmunds, Postmaster-General Key, Attorney-General Devens, Senator Morrill and others.

By every consideration of profit, if not of propriety, that which sustains and strengthens the system should be absolutely pure. Boils, pimples, eruptions, etc., indicate impoverishment and poisoning of the blood and should be removed by Dr. Bull's blood mixture, which strengthens the blood and keeps it always pure.

engagements in Turkish Armenia up to the present time, and were at the siege and capture of Ardahan. Newspapers may suppress, color or exaggerate facts; the private letters of brave soldiers to their families rarely do. Let me say, then, that during this campaign the Turkish troops have been guilty of such fiendish acts as to make me pray that my relatives may be killed rather than fall into their hands. In a letter from the Danube, corroborated by several correspondents of German and Austrian papers, the writer says: "On June 29th we entered Kozlovetz, a Bulgarian

AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.,

In front of our office, southeast corner of Main and South Court street, that desirable property known as the late residence of Augustine Plischke, deceased, situated near the western gate of the Shelby County of Barre Grounds. Fine improvements, and all in good condition, with a large orchard. The residence is two stories, with seven rooms, and every out-coor sudding necessary for a SUBURBAN HOME. The tract contains 5 acres, and the property is only distant a few hundred yards from the Fair Ground's State of two stories, with seven rooms, and every out-coor sudding necessary for a SUBURBAN HOME. The tract contains 5 acres, and the property is only distant a few hundred yards from the Satton, Memphis and Charleston Rallroad. The purchase will be required to make a deposit of \$100 at the conclusion of the sale. Abstract of title on land of certain the strength of the sale and capture of Ardahan. Newspapers may suppress, color or the strength of the Shelby County of the Shelby County of the Shelby AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.,

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Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cambric Suits, Misses' and Children's Pique Suits, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear,

CLEARING SALE OF

> As we commence manufacturing our Fall Stock for this department now, the above goods must be cleared, and will be offered WITHOUT REGARD TO COST OR VALUE.

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